Province of
British Columbia

Ministry of Attorney General

Corrections Branch Annual Report

For the period April 1, 1984, to
March 31, 1985

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The Honourable ROBERT GORDON ROGERS, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of British Columbia*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The annual report of the Corrections Branch for the period April 1, 1984, to March 31, 1985, is respectfully submitted.

HONOURABLE BRIAN R. D. SMITH, Q.C.
Attorney General

Office of the Attorney General
February, 1986

To the Honourable Brian R. D. Smith, Q.C.
Attorney General

SIR: I am pleased to submit the 1984-85 annual report for the Corrections Branch.

During the year, the branch established a number of priorities and developed a strategic plan to guide decision-making and planning, thus enabling the branch to improve the management of its current operations and plan for the mid- to long-range future.

A general decrease from the previous year was noted in the number of persons involved in the correctional system. Slight decreases were evident in the population of adult correctional centres, persons on adult probation, bail, and those requiring family court counselling services. Decreases were substantial for youths in containment centres and those on probation during the first few months of operation of the federal Young Offenders Act. A marginal increase in the number of adults on parole was experienced.

The implementation of the federal Young Offenders Act, proclaimed in April, 1984, and accompanying changes in youth court processes and procedures required the branch to revise existing corrections policy and procedures and develop new youth programs. New procedures were disseminated following the development and publication of an interim Youth Services Manual of Operations. New programs were developed in many parts of the province.

Additional containment facilities are required to meet anticipated increases in the number of youths committed to custody due to the inclusion of 17-year-olds in the youth system on April 1, 1985. To satisfy this need, renovations were made to existing facilities and plans to establish new centres were begun. Additional attendance programs were developed for those youths required to participate as a condition of probation orders, and alternative measures programs were expanded in all regions of the province through contracted and volunteer agencies.

Implementation of the new Young Offenders Act, continued efforts to ensure restraint in branch expenditures, and initiatives in privatization presented significant challenges to the Corrections Branch in 1984-85. A levelling off of the increase in demand for correctional services assisted the branch in meeting these challenges.

Fundamental, however, to the success of the branch in dealing with these challenges and changes is the continuing commitment and professionalism of staff in responding to the particularly onerous demands of the correctional environment. The response of staff has ensured that these significant changes and the significant reactions they can precipitate were dealt with in an effective manner.

Respectfully submitted,

BERNARD G. ROBINSON
Commissioner of Corrections

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The Corrections Branch

The Corrections Branch is charged by legislative mandate to provide services, programs, and facilities in British Columbia for the correction and treatment of persons who offend the law. Under S.3 of the B.C. *Family Relations Act*, probation officers with the branch who are appointed by the Attorney General as Family Court counsellors also provide mediation and conciliation services to families to assist in the resolution of disputes.

The Commissioner of Corrections is responsible to the Attorney General for the management and operation of the Corrections Branch.

The branch derives its legislative mandate from the B.C. *Correction Act*, the B.C. *Family Relations Act*, the federal and provincial *Young Offenders* acts, the *Parole Act*, the *Prison and Reformatories Act*, and the *Criminal Code of Canada*.

The specific goals of the branch related to its mandate are:

(1) to provide information that will assist the court in determining dispositions;

(2) to administer those dispositions and orders imposed by the court that fall within the jurisdiction of the branch;

(3) to assist the family in resolving disputes where the direct intervention of the court is being considered;

(4) to encourage effective cooperation among the various components of the justice system;

(5) to increase community and individual awareness of joint responsibility in preventing crime, delinquency, victimization, and family breakdown; and,

(6) in cooperation with the police, courts, and all other components, to actively promote reform of the justice system.

To achieve these goals, the services of the branch are divided into five categories: adult correctional centres; youth custody centres; probation, family, and community services; management services; and inspection and standards.

The services are administered through five geographic regions: Vancouver Island; Vancouver; Fraser; Interior; and Northern.

Adult Correctional Centres

There are 27 adult correctional centres in British Columbia operated and staffed by the Corrections Branch. These centres house men and women who are remanded (ordered into custody to await trial) or sentenced to serve a term of up to two years less a day in jail.

All adult correctional centres are categorized as either secure, open, or community facilities. In secure facilities, the major emphasis is on control, separation, and protection. Open facilities, which house the largest proportion of sentenced inmates, emphasize organized work projects or specialized training programs. In community facilities, the emphasis is given to community employment, training, and education.

There are two correctional centres for women; one open and one secure. Both are located on the Lower Mainland.

All remand prisoners are housed in secure custody. Prisoners who have received sentences of up to two years less a day are admitted to various correctional centres at various levels of security throughout the province.

Management of the inmate's sentence begins with the admissions process, which includes the calculation of sentence (converting the sentence prescribed by the court into an aggregate number of days to determine probable date of discharge). During the classification process that follows, the classification officer interviews the inmate and, supported by whatever additional information is available, prepares a sentence management plan with him. The sentence plan is used by correctional officers to work with the inmate. The inmate is encouraged to exercise initiative to ensure that the opportunities available to him are used to his advantage. Whenever possible (and giving full consideration to the safety of the public), an inmate approved for temporary absence is encouraged to use community resources. After serving one third of his sentence, the inmate is eligible for parole consideration by the B.C. Board of Parole.

The Province of British Columbia currently has an agreement with the Canadian government that allows the transfer of inmates serving a federal penitentiary sentence to provincial correctional centres. The agreement also allows the transfer of provincial prisoners to penitentiary. The majority of these transfers are from federal to provincial institutions, particularly for women.

Secure Custodial Facilities

Secure facilities protect citizens from offenders who may escape or pose a threat to the public's safety and well-being. Secure facilities also ensure that accused persons who are remanded in custody appear for trial. For these reasons, offenders may be placed in secure custody if they need protective custody, are a danger to others, or are medically unfit for placement in open facilities.

Fifty-two per cent of all correctional centre beds are in secure custody. Approximately 35-40 per cent of these are used by prisoners who have been remanded in custody.

In secure custodial facilities, programs and activities are provided in work, recreation, education, life skills, and personal development to enable offenders to make the most positive use of their period of incarceration. Those placed in or transferred to secure custody are held until their sentence expires, they are released on parole, or they qualify for transfer to open facilities or community correctional centres.

There are five secure custodial facilities for males: Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre, Victoria; Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre, Burnaby; Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre; Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre;and Prince George Regional Correctional Centre.

Adult women requiring secure custody are placed in Lakeside Correctional Centre for Women in Burnaby.

Open Facilities

Unless they require secure custody, sentenced adult male offenders are placed in open facilities. The minimum security centres, semi-isolated forest camps, and farms that comprise open facilities provide controlled and supervised accommodation with appropriate work and training programs. Although these

vary with the setting, all open facilities are designed to carry out court-imposed sentences through useful work. Offenders gain valuable experience in such skills as forest-stand maintenance, sawmill operation, wilderness survival, crop raising, animal husbandry, and salmonid enhancement (increasing the number of Pacific salmon and sea-run trout in B.C. and coastal waters). During forest fire season, offenders form firefighting crews and are available on standby. Support by search and rescue efforts is also provided by inmates at times of emergency. Many of the programs are operated in cooperation with provincial and federal agencies such as the B.C. Ministry of Forests and Environment Canada.

For offenders who qualify, the temporary absence program provides for temporary leave from the facility for education or employment. (For an inmate to qualify, the officer in charge must be satisfied that public safety will not be jeopardized, reasons for granting the temporary absence are valid, and that the inmate will not commit an offence during the absence.)

The general and special categories of open facilities accommodate 46 per cent of all sentenced offenders.

There are nine general open facilities for men: Nanaimo Correctional Centre on Vancouver Island; Pine Ridge, Stave Lake, Chilliwack River, Mount Thurston, and Ford Mountain correctional centres in the Fraser Region; Bear Creek and Rayleigh correctional centres in the Interior Region; and Hutda Lake Correctional Centre in the Northern Region.

There are four specialized facilities: Maple Ridge Sentence Management Unit, which is a special reception and classification unit for direct entry from the courts, and Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre; Alouette River Correctional Centre, which offers programs for those whose offences are alcohol-related; and New Haven and Boulder Bay correctional centres, both of which offer programs to male offenders 17 to 22 years old aimed at developing self-confidence, responsibility, social maturity, and employment skills.

There is one open facility for women: Twin Maples Correctional Centre, near Maple Ridge, for women who do not require secure custody.

A number of camps are currently being developed jointly with other ministries. As these camps will be contracted to the private sector, offenders will require temporary absence passes to be transferred to them. The Interior Region is participating in a camp at Kokanee Park, north of Nelson. Similar facilities will be developed in other areas of the province as funding and needs dictate.

Community Correctional Centres

Community correctional centres provide supervised accommodation for offenders within or as near as possible to their home communities. Offenders housed in these facilities are either serving short sentences or approaching the end of longer sentences, most of which were served in open centres.

Offenders placed in community correctional centres have demonstrated a greater sense of social responsibility than those in the other types of facilities and have sound prospects for employment or schooling. Most inmates leave during the day on temporary absences to go to a job or training program and then return each night. If they are earning money, they are charged room and board and are expected to pay debts, make restitution for damages, and support their families, as appropriate.

Community correctional centres provide an environment where inmates can develop personal responsibility and the positive attitudes they will need to re-enter society. They are encouraged to become involved in community volunteer work and to maintain their family ties. The centres also help inmates find continuing counselling with appropriate agencies that will help the offender establish himself in the community.

To qualify for admission to a community correctional centre, offenders must pose no threat to society or themselves and be responsible, motivated, and able to benefit from the educational and vocational training programs available in the community.

There are seven community correctional centres for men: Victoria; Marpole; Burnaby;

Adult Correctional Centres

Chilliwack; Kamloops; Nanaimo; and Terrace. In addition, there are two private facilities contracted by the branch to house inmates who are on approved temporary absence. These are the Activators Society in the Northern Region and the Surrey Community Residential Centre in the Fraser Region.

The branch also has contracts with five private agencies that provide accommodation for women. These facilities are located in various parts of the province where female offenders are transferred after they have been granted temporary absence. They include: Laren House Society in the Vancouver Island Region; Pacific Legal Education Association in Vancouver and Fraser regions; Vernon Transition House in the Interior Region; and Phoenix Transition Home and 'Ksan House Society in the Northern Region.

Youth Custody Centres

There are four youth custody centres in British Columbia; two secure and two open.

Willingdon Youth Detention Centre (Burnaby) and Victoria Youth Detention Centre provide secure custody for youth, both male and female, who are remanded in custody to await trial or are sentenced to a period of containment. Secure facilities provide custody for young offenders while offering opportunities for age-appropriate activities aimed at minimizing the negative effects of containment.

Centre Creek Camp in Chilliwack and Lakeview Camp near Campbell River are open facilities for youths of both sexes who do not require secure custody. Open camps prepare young offenders for successful reintegration into the community by providing a structured setting to promote personal growth, educational skills, and healthy work habits. Positive behavior and performance are rewarded.

Probation, Family, and Community Services

Probation officers, including Family Court counsellors, are posted to all major centres in British Columbia. They serve not only courts, offenders, and families, but also the communities in which they are posted. They are peace officers and officers of the court and function as community workers, administrators, counsellors, investigators, mediators, referral agents, assessors, negotiators, and resources to other components of the justice system.

As peace officers, they support law and order by monitoring offenders and enforcing the probation, bail, or parole conditions to which they are subject.

As officers of the court, probation officers conduct investigations and prepare reports on accused persons and offenders and advise the courts in matters such as sentencing, program information/availability, and dispositional reviews.

Those working as Family Court counsellors assist families and couples having difficulties with separation and child custody, guardianship, and access.

Probation officers are also community workers who provide information and counselling services (probation, bail, dispute resolution, child custody, access, and guardianship) to the citizens of their communities and assist in identifying, developing, and managing needed social resources.

The work of probation officers is divided into three specialized areas: adult probation; youth probation; and Family Court counselling.

The adult probation officer:

—serves the criminal courts in B.C., predominately at the provincial and county levels;

—prepares assessment reports pertaining to the release of convicted offenders from provincial correctional centres on temporary absence or parole and supervises people on bail, probation, or parole;

—develops and monitors reparation or rehabilitation plans for accused persons who have been diverted from the formal court process;

—refers accused or convicted persons requiring assistance or treatment to a variety of social agencies;

—works closely with other components of the criminal justice system and the Corrections Branch;

—assists with the development and operation of community-based programs to meet the special needs of offenders; and

—supports offenders in their efforts to reestablish themselves in the community and offers counselling services to offenders and their families.

The youth probation officer:

—prepares reports to Crown counsel and the courts pertaining to pretrial inquiries, bail, and disposition, or progress, reports;

—supervises young offenders serving community-based dispositions such as probation orders, community service orders, victim or monetary compensation orders, and diversion agreements;

—acts as a resource to the courts and attends all show-cause and dispositional or review hearings, and at other times as requested by the court;

—assists young offenders detained in custody with their return to the community;

—provides expertise in the development and operation of community programs to meet the needs of young offenders;

—provides counselling and guidance to young offenders and their families; and

—works closely with other components of the youth justice system and private or government agencies involved with young offenders.

The Family Court counsellor:

—provides short-term, impartial, and confidential counselling on a voluntary basis to couples considering separation, helping to clarify reasons for family conflict and/or exploring the possibilities of keeping the family together;

—explores options with those intending to separate or divorce and, should that occur, assists with matters such as custody, visiting rights, financial maintenance, and new life styles;

—assists families to arrive at acceptable and realistic separation agreements and helps separated or divorced persons continue their roles as parents;

—assists couples to obtain a court order or written agreement around separation and helps them comply with the terms of that order or agreement;

—assists family members with court forms and procedures;

—provides conciliation counselling and mediation services to assist couples in resolving disputes arising out of separation;

—helps parents focus on the needs of their children; and

—at the court's direction, prepares assessments regarding child custody, guardianship, access, and related matters.

In larger communities, Family Court counsellors may specialize in one of these roles. In smaller communities, however, they must be expert in all three areas, as workloads require.

Management Support Services

Management Support Services provides specialized services necessary to operate correctional facilities and programs in the most efficient and effective manner possible. These services include program analysis and evaluation, resource analysis, health services, religious programs, and staff development.

Program Analysis and Evaluation

The Program Analysis and Evaluation section advises senior managers in matters relating to policy, standards, programs, and procedures related to: inmate work programs; inter-provincial exchange of services agreements; Family Court counsellor statistics; and youth services.

Resource Analysis

The Resource Analysis section is responsible for providing advice to senior management on financial, facilities, staffing, and material resources, developing and operating data systems, and supporting office automation as well as monitoring, forecasting, and analysing the services delivered.

Health Services

Health Services, including medical, dental, pharmacological, and psychological services, has as its stated goal: "To treat illness, injury, and disease in order to restore or improve the health of the individual, not control him or make him less likely to offend."

Religious Programs

The Religious Programs section provides pastoral care, counselling, and moral and spiritual support to offenders, staff, and families of both.

Staff Development

The Staff Development section coordinates manpower planning and staff development programs in the branch. The Corrections Academy of the Justice Institute in Vancouver is contracted to design, develop, and deliver courses to meet the needs of the branch. The branch has developed a comprehensive basic training program to ensure that new correctional officers and probation officers are properly prepared before entering their jobs. Continuing training for correctional officers largely occurs at the work site. An introductory management training program also has been developed.

Inspection and Standards

The Inspection and Standards Division receives and examines complaints from or on behalf of inmates, probationers, parolees, and youths or parents of youths in contact with the corrections system. On the request of the Commissioner or Attorney General, the division also investigates matters respecting the administration of the *Correction Act*, including incidents of disturbance, riot, death, suicide, serious accident, escape, and allegations of staff misconduct. Such requests may require extensive investigation, reporting, and recommendations involving various levels of authority and agency contact.

In addition, the director of the division receives and reviews appeals from inmates and staff with regard to punishment decisions from disciplinary hearings resulting from inmate violation of institutional rules.

The division also acts as the liaison office between the Ombudsman's Office and the Corrections Branch. This working relationship has been found to be beneficial in identifying and resolving issues affecting inmates as well as the administration.

1984-85

1984-85 At a Glance

To supply its services in 1984-85, the branch:

—administered a total operating expenditure of $106,673,518;*

—employed 2,045.66 full-time equivalent positions, including management and staff;

—operated six secure custodial institutions for adults, two secure centres for youths, 14 open facilities for adults, two open camps for youths, seven community correctional centres, and 80 probation and family services offices throughout the province;

—provided health services, religious programs, staff development, and other management support services through the Commissioner's offices in Victoria and Vancouver; and

—developed standards of security, safety, health, and service delivery and investigated matters related to the administration of the *Correction Act* through the Inspection and Standards Division.

* including approximately $20 million in building occupancy charges not included in the previous year's budget.

1984-85 VOLUME OF BUSINESS — At any given day in 1984-85, 22,572 people in British Columbia — 0.8 per cent of the total population of the province — were involved in the correctional system in one way or another, a 5.7-per-cent decrease from the previous year (23,942):

—1,995 persons were in an adult correctional institution, a 1.0-per-cent decrease from the previous year (2,015);

—9,449 persons were on adult probation, a 4.7-per-cent decrease from the previous year (9,918);

—1,496 persons were on bail, a 5.4-per-cent decrease from the previous year (1,582);

—456 persons were on parole, a 6.5-per-cent increase over the previous year (428);

—5,627 persons required Family Court counselling, a 5.7-per-cent decrease from the previous year (5,968);

—138 youths were in custody centres, an 18-per-cent decrease from the previous year (168); and

—3,411 youths were on probation, an 11.7-per-cent decrease from the previous year (3,863).

1984-85 Priorities

At the beginning of the 1984-85 fiscal year, the branch established a number of priorities to guide decision-making and planning. These priorities were:

(1) to use resources efficiently, including the optimal geographic distribution of money, people, and facilites;

(2) to continue implementation of the *Young Offenders Act* by:

(a) developing and implementing a comprehensive plan;

(b) developing strategies to handle potential overcrowding;

(c) developing policies and procedures respecting the act;

(d) developing an efficient communications design and records system;

(e) developing programs to reduce overcrowding; and

(f) providing supplementary staff training;

(3) to develop a comprehensive staff development plan, focusing on developing comprehensive and integrated programs for each job area including courses, work experience, readings, etc. An emphasis was also to be placed on developing programs for administrative support staff;

(4) to ensure that staff receive recognition, support, and encouragement for their efforts;

(5) to effectively manage all contracts;

(6) to develop a comprehensive mid- to long-term strategic plan; and

(7) to develop positive, productive work programs for inmates in appropriate areas of government and the private sector.

PRIORITY ONE — Effective Use of Resources

The critical factors affecting the branch's resources in 1984-85 were staff reductions resulting from the government's restraint measures of the previous year, overcrowding in institutions, and increasing workloads in both institutional and probation, family, and community services areas.

Numerous initiatives were undertaken effectively to deal with these issues. To assist in meeting the required reductions in staff as well as enhance the effectiveness of service delivery, a number of services were contracted to the private sector at a dollar cost equal to or below that incurred previously. These included food services for all regions, community service order programs in the Vancouver Island, Vancouver, and Fraser regions, youth residential attendance programs in the Vancouver Island and Fraser regions, youth non-residential programs in the Vancouver Island and Vancouver regions, educational services in the Fraser Region, and chaplaincy services province-wide. A director of medical services also was contracted.

The initial staff reductions and fluctuations resulting from these "downsizing" measures caused corresponding problems in staff workloads. These were dealt with in both traditional and innovative ways. A 12-hour shift pattern was introduced in Burnaby, Terrace, and Kamloops Regional correctional centres, eliminating overlapping. Many staff were reassigned to new jobs or transferred to other locations.

The effects of increased workloads, however, were offset in part by increased efficiency on the part of staff, reflecting the continuing review of systems and processes and searches for better ways of doing things. Some of the initiatives taken were:

—equalizing workloads by restricting prisoner intakes;

—adjusting relative staffing levels of individual offices and specialty-function areas;

—developing local initiatives to recruit and supervise volunteers;

—providing psychological counselling to assist probation officers in assessments and case management of difficult clients;

—amalgamating adult institutional services in Greater Victoria;

—opening the Saanich Probation and Family Court Services office;

—introducing the government's full-time-equivalent management system (the employment of one person for one full year,

or the equivalent thereof) to better monitor and manage staffing resources;

—developing new monthly reports for community services offices that detail the delivery of services, staff complements, and manpower requirements to deliver services based on staffing standards; and

—implementing the Corrections Administrative Records Entry System at the Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre (VIRCC) and the Alouette River Correctional Centre (ARCC). The application software for an inmate trust accounting system was developed and implemented at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre (LMRCC), Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre, VIRCC, and ARCC. The manual version of the system was developed and implemented in correctional centres that do not have automated record-keeping. Application software was designed and implemented to permit sharing of inmate records and trust accounts for more than one correctional centre on the same minicomputer. This software was implemented at all automated sites.

Overcrowding also significantly affected workloads. As the LMRCC is designated to accommodate overcrowding, the institution provided 11,112 bed days above the planned levels for the fiscal year. In this environment, supervisory staff also had to train and monitor the performance of the highest number of auxiliary security/correctional officers in the branch.

In order to meet this increased demand for services, several measures were pursued. Early-release means were used whereby certain inmates were granted parole or temporary absences for employment or educational purposes. Through the LMRCC Sentence Management Unit, which became operational 1 Apr 84, the centre received a total of 4,650 inmates but was able to transfer 2,173 to lower and more appropriate levels of security at other correctional centres.

In its first year of operation, the Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre (VPSC) exceeded its planned utilization of bed space of 150 by providing a monthly average of 154.31 beds. VPSC provides secure custody for adult males awaiting trial or sentencing. It is the primary reception centre for all direct-entry prisoners emanating from the courts in the Vancouver area, provides classification services for recently-sentenced inmates, and supplies a range of social, medical, educational, and recreational programs and services for remanded inmates.

VPSC opened in June, 1983. In 1984-85, it processed 1,617 inmates per month and completed a monthly average of 169 classifications. Despite these high demands, the centre continued to meet its objective of minimizing the average period of detention. The mean duration in custody was three to four days compared to the historical average of 21 days.

VPSC implemented a modified assessment centre in 1984-85 that employs a shorter, less costly process than the original model, but is equally effective.

Similarly, the Maple Ridge Sentence Management Unit was established in the Fraser Region to integrate a number of required activities related to convicted and sentenced adult offenders for Alouette River, Twin Maples, Stave Lake, Pine Ridge, and Boulder Bay correctional centres. The establishment of this integrated approach to deal with all aspects of sentence management resulted in reorganization, reassignment of tasks, and redistribution of resources to both fund and staff the operation.

The major functions of the Sentence Management Unit include records (admissions, transfers, discharges, and sentence administration), classification (of offenders into appropriate placements for the optimal use of sentence time), inmate accounts (responsive service delivery at the point of action), temporary absence/parole coordination (results of case management), and security. All of these activities occurred under one roof with the aid of an automated system. The results have seen staff working together in an integrated atmosphere and with increased knowledge and appreciation of one another's role. The automated system has greatly assisted in streamlining some of the legal requirements of sentence admin-

istration. Further program development in that area will continue to enhance operations.

The Maple Ridge Sentence Management Unit is an active participant in a coordinated inmate-escort service between institutions in the Lower Mainland and the Fraser Valley, as well. Similarly, the unit is the first to opt into a proposed daily escort program with Sheriff Services, which should bring about even further savings and efficiencies.

Consequential to the continued overcrowding experienced in the previous two years, the 30-bed Chilliwack Security Unit was converted to an open facility. The Chilliwack River Correctional Centre, as it has been renamed, now functions with a 40-bed capacity.

In order to meet the traditional lack of bed space in the Kootenay, the Kokanee Creek Camp was opened in June, 1984. This cooperative venture provides 20 beds in Nelson with a work program supervised by the Parks Branch, involving both community- and parks-oriented programming. While not specifically designed to meet the overcrowding issue, the 20 additional beds have served to ease the load in adult bed space in the Interior Region.

In the Northern Region, a reorganization severed Hutda Lake Camp's historical ties with the Prince George Regional Correctional Centre, allowing it to become an institution prepared to admit/discharge inmates directly.

Provincially, further enhancements were made to the bedload plan for planning and managing the use of bed space in correctional centres. Significant improvements were also made with the timeliness for collecting count statistics (total number of inmates in an institution at any given time) from adult and youth centres and in forecasting future populations. New management reports were developed that report the daily count, capacity, and utilization of capacity for each centre.

Overcrowding was also eased through the numerous expansion and renovation projects that occurred in 1984-85. The largest of these was completion of the second phase of reconstruction at Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre. This included construction of the living units, kitchen, gymnasium, and industrial area. Inmates were scheduled to move into the new sections 15 Apr 85. Completion of the third and final phase is scheduled for September, 1986, bringing the total capacity at VIRCC to 208.

A total of 43 construction projects were underway in 1984-85.

The total investigations by the Inspection and Standards Division have risen with some consistency over the past five years from 367 in 1980 to 541 in 1984-85. Areas of increase over the last year are:

Total investigations	+22.5 per cent
Ombudsman referral investigations	+38
Inmate complaint investigations	+16.5
Disciplinary appeal investigations	+35.8

Disciplinary appeals are also the most frequent type of investigation conducted.

An expanded approach to the inspections of adult institutions and youth programs was initiated in August, 1983, to focus on regulations, standards of service delivery, and operational policy. Field staff seconded to the inspections team consist of representatives engaged in inmate program evaluation, food service consultation, personnel safety and training, standards and operational policy implementation, and business operations.

The responsibility for ensuring annual fire, public health, and Workers' Compensation Board inspections at branch facilities has been placed with local directors in order to increase and improve these service deliveries at the local level.

Over the past year, the operational inspection of youth and adult correctional programs have shown a relatively high compliance factor to legislative and branch expectations. Virtually all the shortfalls in service delivery were attributed to budgetary constraints. The inspection process continues not only to gather, but also to share, operational information.

Sixteen probation offices were audited in 1984. As a result of these audits and the corresponding recommendations, 66 standards were modified; eight new standards (affecting family and probation services) were approved by

the Commissioner. During the 1984 audits, the process was expanded to include examination of the quality of service delivery to the police, courts, and Crown counsel.

In addition to the branch audit program, a team also participated in a Canadian Criminal Justice Association accreditation audit project of a probation office.

An interdisciplinary Wilderness Programs and High Risk Activities Committee, including members of the branch as well as from other ministries, the federal government, and the educational community, inspected two programs.

PRIORITY TWO — Implementation of the *Young Offenders Act*

Effective 2 Apr 84, the youth justice system in Canada changed. The federal *Young Offenders Act* (YOA) was proclaimed, significantly increasing the formality and complexity of criminal procedures for youth.

The YOA requires new or enhanced justice, educational, and health services, including open and secure custodial facilities (apart from adults), court-appointed defense counsel, and increased medical and psychological services. It also redefines the minimum age of a young offender from seven to 12 years and, effective 1 Apr 85, the maximum age from 16 (in British Columbia) to 17 years.

Unlike the Juvenile Delinquents Act of 1908 which it replaced, the new law includes only specific offences as defined by federal statutes and regulations. To deal with provincial statutes and municipal bylaws, therefore, corresponding provincial legislation was proclaimed 11 Jun 84.

The very significant changes in substantive law and legal procedure brought about by the federal and provincial acts created a demand for wholesale revisions to existing policy and procedures, as well as new policy development, in the youth programs area.

Comprehensive policy and procedures were developed by the branch in the areas regarding the role of the youth worker, community involvement and participation, alternative measures to detention, pretrial release and detention services, predisposition and medical and psychological reports, transfers to ordinary (adult) court, the administration and enforcement of community orders, custody operations, temporary absence, and court reviews of custodial dispositions.

These new policies and procedures were disseminated throughout the branch in the form of an interim Youth Services Manual of Operations, which will be put in final form after further field testing and review.

A great deal of effort in 1984-85 was focused on negotiations for a federal-provincial cost-sharing agreement related to the federal YOA. The additional data collection required to support the cost-sharing under the proposed agreement was implemented. Systems contribution agreements were negotiated with the federal government, as well, for the development of computer information systems required for implementation of the federal act. Work on the detailed specifications for these systems was also initiated.

Additional containment facilities required to meet the intent of the acts were identified and renovations were made to the open and secure centres. Planning for and programming of longer-term facility requirements were also substantially completed.

In the Vancouver Island Region, renovations underway at the Victoria Youth Detention Centre (VYDC) will result in a new admissions and records area, nurse's office, doctor's examination area, expansion to the arts and crafts area, several new offices, a boardroom, and a staff lounge. Planned renovations will include a six-bed open custody facility attached to VYDC, plus two additional classrooms, a woodwork shop, and a gymnasium.

In the Fraser Region, major renovations to the Willingdon Youth Detention Centre (WYDC), the primary youth remand and secure custody facility for the province, have added more classroom space, increased the overall capacity, and provided more effective use of the admitting and administrative areas. A screening and communication system also was introduced for high-risk residents, allowing for consistent identification and informa-

tion sharing. In order to meet the anticipated demand for open custody facilities, Holly Cottage, situated on the WYDC grounds, was renovated to receive its first youth 10 Apr 84. The centre has a capacity for 24 youths. Minor renovations were also made to the Centre Creek Camp, near Chilliwack.

No containment facilities currently exist for youth in the Interior Region. Proposals have been made, however, to establish a 30-bed open youth facility during 1985-86 and, eventually, a 36-bed secure/open facility.

The YOA's "principle of minimal intervention" requires that "where it is not inconsistent with the protection of society, measures other than formal judicial proceedings should be used" (3(1)(d)). Considerable resources had to be allocated to community and probation services in order to comply with this section of the act.

These *alternative measures* (also called *diversion*) may be organized in a variety of ways. Some are administered by the branch community services workers (probation officers); some are run by community-based organizations funded by the branch; still others are funded municipally or are totally volunteer-based. Activities often include community services, an apology to the victim, financial compensation to the victim, victim service, courses, group and individual counselling, job-finding, essay-writing, crafts, and recreation. Although most programs involve some paid full- or part-time staff, many rely heavily on volunteers.

Probation orders may require youth to participate in attendance programs. These may be day or evening non-residential programs, weekend programs, or full-time residential programs. Many attendance programs are supplied by private contractors or community agencies under contract with the branch.

Implementation of the YOA had a significant impact on the delivery of services, but did not provide a severe problem for probation officers, as considerable effort had gone into preparation, training, and liaison with other agencies and components of the justice system.

Use of alternative measures programs were expanded in all regions of the province. In the Vancouver Island Region, diversion programs were contracted with the Pacific Centre for Human Development and the Saanich Peninsula Community Association. A program for native Indians in Greater Victoria was also developed.

In the Vancouver Region, the Detention and Recreation Extention Program was contracted to the private sector and thus able to be expanded without increasing costs. In response to community concerns and the needs of youth, the "Kiddy Car" program was reinstated, whereby a probation officer participates with the Vancouver City Police to provide crime prevention, diversion, coordination of services to youth at risk, and enforcement of court orders. In addition, three alternative measures programs (treatment for shoplifting, volunteer coordinator, and community accountability panel) were either initiated or expanded.

In the Fraser Region, the St. Leonard's Society was contracted to provide a diversion program for youth. The Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program was also initiated to provide close community supervision and support for youths as an alternative to remand.

In the Interior Region, an alternative measures program was piloted in Penticton, but the number of referrals to the program did not warrant its continuation. The region will continue to explore the use of alternative measures as appropriate users are identified.

Five alternative measures programs were initiated in the Northern Region: an accountability panel program contracted with the Elizabeth Fry Society in Prince George; a life-skills program to deal with first- and second-time offenders in Williams Lake; the Burns Lake School Drop-Out Avoidance Program; the Terrace Anti-Crime Clinic; and the Haida Heritage Awareness Program.

Attendance program activity varied throughout the province. In the Vancouver Island Region, the Boys and Girls Club of Greater Victoria was contracted to operate three programs: New Dimensions, an alternative school; Workways, a job-skills work-experience program; and Coastal Adventures, an Outward Bound program. Measures were taken to develop a residential attendance pro-

gram in Nanaimo which is scheduled to begin with the Salvation Army in 1985-86.

The Fraser Region developed a community residential program specific to the needs of difficult-to-manage female young offenders.

In the Interior Region, the six-bed residential program, "Three Mile Ranch," was developed near Penticton, a family-based residential program in the North Thompson area was considerably expanded, as were other existing contracts to meet the demand for residential bed space.

In the Northern Region, the Smithers Community Services Society was contracted to provide the Smithers Residential Attendance Program for young male offenders. The society has indicated a willingness to provide a similar program for female youths in the future. Two non-residential programs also operated in the region: Project Rediscovery for Haida youth and Project Sea Adventure for youth in Prince Rupert. A weekend attendance program was also initiated with the Intersect Society in Prince George for first- and second-time offenders.

Community service order programs were contracted to various private and community service agencies province-wide.

Generally throughout the province, the most immediate impact of the YOA was a reduction in youth probation caseloads. Police charges, Crown referrals, and court dispositions were down, reflecting the need for a transition period during which the various components of the justice system could familiarize and adjust themselves to the new provisions of the acts. Caseloads gradually increased throughout the year, however, and the addition of 17-year-olds 1 Apr 85, is expected to place heavy demands on custodial and probation services in 1985-86.

PRIORITY THREE — Staff Development

Staff development is the responsibility of the Staff Development section of the branch, which contracts centralized training with the Corrections Academy at the Justice Institute in Vancouver, with staff development officers assigned to each region for more specialized programs.

While restraint measures and staff cutbacks limited potential for growth, the Corrections Academy was able to offer a wide range of training programs and services to the branch. The year began with a schedule of 51 courses based on the branch needs-analysis process. Regular meetings were held with regional staff development officers to review needs and add training courses as required. By the end of the fiscal year, 92 courses had been offered, resulting in 6,321 employee-training days. This increase in course offerings and employee-training days completed indicated an increased ability to respond to branch and regional training needs. An academic calendar was produced for courses every four months to ensure quick response to emerging training needs.

In addition to recruitment programs for institutional staff, a number of new programs were developed, including a native awareness program to help staff better understand native culture and possible difficulties natives might experience while being held in correctional centres. A peer counselling program focused on stress management and helping employees help each other with personal/job-related problems. A critical incidents course for managers was developed to assist managers in responding to the impact of traumatic effects on staff. A number of workshops were also held to assist employees in preparing for job selection panels.

In the probation and Family Court counselling area, programs in resolving conflict by mediation, wife assault, native awareness, child custody and access, and preparation of breaches of probation reports were offered. These programs help staff to provide better information to the court and assist families resolving disputes.

A study was completed of administrative support training requirements and a DACUM (developing a curriculum) workshop was completed in order to develop a wider range of training programs for administrative support staff.

In the management area, 12 courses were offered in the new performance planning and

review process, and two first-level supervisor programs were completed. Additional courses were offered in contract managemement, financial management, and media relations.

Research was completed, in cooperation with the University of British Columbia, on the physical fitness ability requirements of security/correctional officers and a set of physical ability requirements was established by the branch. Each new recruit is tested to ensure that he or she meets the required physical-abilities standard before being hired.

During the year, further work was done to bring the staff planning information system to the point where it will be able to provide information the branch needs to project staffing requirements and to identify staff who need to renew their qualifications.

PRIORITY FOUR — Staff Recognition

Fewer resources, staff cutbacks, hostile environments in some institutions, new programs, policies, and procedures, and ever-increasing workloads have all had negative effects on staff morale. Nevertheless, staff have maintained a professional quality of service throughout the province, and it has been a priority of management to ensure that all steps possible are taken to provide staff recognition for their efforts. Initiatives were taken to arrange meetings with staff on an informal basis and in *ad hoc* working groups to consult with them when appropriate, inform them of the rationale behind new programs, policies, and procedures, and support and encourage their efforts.

PRIORITY FIVE — Effective Contract Management

Due to increased use of the private sector for delivery of services in 1984-85, consistent and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation policies and procedures were developed by the branch to ensure the efficient and effective use of contracted resources. A management training course was developed to assist in their implementation province-wide.

Standardized units for negotiating all types of contracts and assessing the quality of productivity were also developed. A system for conducting inspections was established through the program audits by the Inspection and Standards Division. A consultant was employed to assist with the tendering and evaluation of submissions for all food contracts. A standard form contract was developed and later improved through consultation with the Legal Services Branch.

These initiatives have resulted in savings with respect to staff and fiscal resources while maintaining a high quality of services to clients and staff of the branch.

PRIORITY SIX — Strategic Plan

The purpose of a strategic plan is to create a context for setting organizational goals and making operational decisions over the mid- to long-range future. The process of establishing such a plan clarifies and confirms the mission of the branch and establishes guidelines to aid in decision-making at all levels of the organization.

The branch has identified five strategic themes:

(1) refining the mission of the branch and reviewing the role of programs in light of the present and continuing era of restraint;

(2) enhancing productivity and revenue-generation of correctional programs;

(3) developing programs that respond to emerging demands;

(4) improving efficiency while maintaining quality in services; and

(5) enhancing job effectiveness and job satisfaction.

Within each theme, objectives have been identified and implementation plans established. The final draft of the plan will be completed in the 1985-86 fiscal year.

PRIORITY SEVEN — Inmate Work Programs

History: The importance of inmate work programs has been reinforced continuously in

correctional philosophy. The relationship of inmate work programs to the various orientations of modern corrections has been clearly demonstrated by the experience with such programs in the B.C. Corrections Branch.

In British Columbia's correctional centres, inmates have always been involved in traditional work activities. These include cleaning, laundry, food services, and grounds and facility maintenance.

The emphasis on rehabilitation in the 1950s and 1960s fostered the growth of vocational training programs, as exemplified by the opening of Haney Correctional Centre in 1957 and the establishment of several production shops in which inmates gained on-the-job training experience. The focus was on providing inmates with marketable job skills through work training.

It soon became evident, however, that the training needs of the inmates and the production needs of the correctional centres were not always complementary. This led to a review of the economic value of production programs to branch operations and the eventual closure of some of the farm operations and production shops.

In the late 1950s through to the early 1970s, many of the branch's current open correctional centres were established in which work programs centered on forest industry activities. The longstanding working relationship with the Ministry of Forests continues to provide inmates with constructive work activities to this day.

By the 1970s, the emphasis on rehabilitation had shifted to reintegration. The branch established community correctional centres where programs were located in the community rather than within the centres themselves. Work programs focused on employment opportunities available in the community that could be undertaken by inmates through the rapidly expanded use of temporary absence.

The Haney Correctional Centre was closed in 1975, as it was found to be too large and the inmates who had been released from custody were not using their training to any significant degree. The farming operation and the Westgate production shops at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre were also phased out in 1975, but three of the shops reopened in 1979.

By the late 1970s, the branch clearly had moved away from any focus on job skills and vocational training. Inmates were provided with constructive work activities through which they could acquire useful work habits, instead. Emphasis was also being placed on community service activities carried out by inmates, which reflected the growing reparation orientation in correctional philosophy.

Economic concerns in the 1980s have played a major role in current corrections programming. Inmate work program productivity will be enhanced and increased and the means whereby income can be generated will be explored.

The programs are still expected to allow inmates to improve their job skills, work habits and attitudes, and sense of responsibility. Through the programs, inmates are also expected to contribute to the cost of their maintenance and make amends to society by providing goods and services for use or sale in the public sector and for the benefit of the public respectively.

Lastly, inmate work programs may be established in cooperation with private enterprise organizations, provided certain restrictions are observed; namely, inmates and government resources are not exploited for the benefit or profit of any person or private enterprise organization, and the program does not give any person or private enterprise organization an unfair competitive edge in the market place.

Current Inmate Work Programs: Apart from traditional facility maintenance activities (cleaning, laundry, food services, ground and facility maintenance and renovation), which represented about 60 per cent of the total number of hours worked by inmates during the 1984-85 fiscal year, inmates were also involved in a variety of production activities:

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS — Nanaimo, New Haven, Twin Maples, Rayleigh, and Prince George inmates collectively produced vegetables, fruit, beef, pork, poultry, and eggs, which were used primarily

for internal consumption. Where food services were privatized, the produce was sold to the catering company and the producing correctional centre received a credit against its contract cost.

Burnaby Community Correctional Centre inmates grew a small amount of vegetables which were donated to the local food bank. Rayleigh and the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre (LMRCC), both of which have greenhouses, grew bedding plants for use on correctional centre grounds.

TAILOR PRODUCTS — Tailor shops existed at Twin Maples, Lakeside, Prince George, and LMRCC, which also had a sock shop. The shops produced and repaired inmate clothing as well as kitchen, bath, and bed linens for internal correctional centre use.

LUMBER PRODUCTS — There were four sawmill operations at Mount Thurston, Bear Creek, Hutda Lake, and Pine Ridge camps, which also had a shakemill operated in conjuction with a private enterprise organization. These operations produced rough and dressed lumber, bridge timbers and decking, and a variety of other products for use or sale within the public sector. Stave Lake, Boulder Bay, Chilliwack River, and New Haven correctional centres also contributed products such as firewood, pallets, signs, logs, etc.

METAL PRODUCTS — LMRCC operated a sheet metal shop which produced blank road signs for the Ministry of Highways, fish rearing tanks, and other accessories for the provincial and federal ministries responsible for fisheries, and metal furniture for internal correctional centre use.

WOOD PRODUCTS — Woodwork/carpentry shops existed at Nanaimo, Alouette River, New Haven, Mount Thurston, Rayleigh, Hutda Lake, Vancouver Island, and the Lower Mainland Regional correctional centres. Products included patio furniture, outhouses, tables, chairs, school furniture, cabinets, and greenhouses.

FIBERGLASS PRODUCTS — LMRCC operated a fiberglass shop in which inmates manufactured canoes and furniture and repaired boats and truck canopies, etc.

GARAGE SHOPS — New Haven, Nanaimo, Mount Thurston, Pine Ridge, Alouette River, and Kamloops Regional correctional centres had motor vehicle maintenance shops to provide basic automotive services to the correctional centres' and other government vehicles.

FISH REARING — Alouette River, Stave Lake, Boulder Bay, and Hutda Lake centres were involved in rearing a variety of salmon and trout for the provincial and federal ministries responsible for fisheries. When sufficiently matured, the fish were released into the streams and lakes.

Work was also performed for the Ministry of Forests, including fire suppression and silviculture activities; the Ministry of Lands, Parks, and Housing, including trail and recreation-site construction and clean-up in a variety of provincial parks; and the Ministry of Transportation and Highways, including snow removal.

Inmates also contributed goods and services for the benefit of the community through the day-jail program and community service activities, representing about 10 per cent of the total number of hours worked in the 1984-85 fiscal year.

A committee has been established within the branch to address operational and policy issues related to various inmate work program models. The committee will also test and develop strategies for enchancing and increasing inmate work program productivity.

The following tables show inmate work programs by all security levels, type, number of hours; and production by type, product/article, and quantity:

1984-85 Priorities

ADULT INSTITUTIONAL INMATE WORK PROGRAMS — FISCAL YEAR 1984-85
PROVINCIAL SUMMARY (SECURE/OPEN/CCC)

Security Level	Type of Work	Number of Hours
SECURE OPEN AND CCCs	1. CORRECTIONAL WORK ACTIVITY	
	Facility maintenance	948,029
	Prison industry	259,679
	Sub Total	1,207,708
	2. COOPERATIVE WORK PROGRAMS	
	Ministries:	
	—Forestry	195,681
	—Fisheries	49,708
	—Parks	122,971
	—Highways	7,711
	Crown Corporations:	
	—Hydro	15,518
	—BCBC	5,738
	Private:	
	—Kitchen	348,202
	—Other	11,125
	Society	25,820
	Sub Total	782,474
	3. Day Jail	50,192
	4. Community Work	186,340
	TOTAL	2,226,714

1984-85 Priorities

QUANTITY PRODUCTION REPORT — 1984–85

Type	Product/Article	Quantity	
FARM	Vegetables	217,282	lbs
	Meat	79,195	lbs
	Fruit	525	lbs
	Eggs	71,832	doz
	Plants	11,087	
	Silage	12	acres
	Hay	1,450	bales
LUMBER	Droppers	37,850	
	Fence Posts	1,770	
	Pallets	1,726	
	Firewood	2,828	cords
	Shakes	85	squares
	Shingle Bolts	19	
	Signs	80	
	Stakes	96,652	
	Lumber (1"2"3+" and Logs)	1,324,329	mbm*
METAL	Beds	349	
	Signs	154	
	Fish Tanks etc.	175	
	Tool Boxes and Misc. Metal	318	
TAILOR	Clothing Articles	38,325	
	Linens	2,136	
FISH	Reared and/or Released	1,754,284	
	Egg Taking	200,000	
	Stream Enhancement	1,600	hrs
WOOD PRODUCTS	Misc. Articles	1,076	
FIBERGLASS	Misc. Articles	39	

* metric board measurement

Program Highlights

- An interdisciplinary team of staff and clinicians at the Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre enhanced the safety of inmates by developing a "high risk list" for the inmate population. One of the benefits is the identification and monitoring of potentially suicidal prisoners. Of the 10 suicides attempted in 1984-85, none were successful.

- A major objective of the Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre is to create an environment which minimizes anxiety associated with conditions of custody. A range of medical, social, educational, and recreational programs and services were provided and utilized by the centre. These contracted resources were supplemented by visiting community-based organizations. Accomplishments in this area are shown by the 1,548 average number of monthly visits, an increase of 46 per cent over the previous year. The low incidence of acts of violence and vandalism is further indication that this objective is being met.

- Probation officers from three Victoria offices participated with police in "Project Pride," a presentation of a crime prevention package (drugs) to local elementary schools.

- The staff at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre sought to increase community awareness of joint responsibility in preventing crime, delinquency, and victimization, as well as the individual awareness of young offenders, by conducting 59 tours for various student groups and 108 tours for young offenders as a term of a Youth Court order.

- The Lakeside-Douglas College Learning Centre involved approximately 30 per cent of the inmates of the Lakeside Correctional Centre for Women. Although the Ministry of Education withdrew its support for this program, the centre will continue to operate in 1985-86 at a reduced level.

- Probation officers in Kelowna participated in the development of a contracted pilot treatment program for adult sentenced inmates with a history of impaired driving. This intensive program focuses the attention of the participant on awareness of his drinking problem and actions he can take to combat it. The program helps the inmate focus on the main issues in his behavior that caused him to be convicted and sentenced to jail.

- The main focus of the Alouette River Correctional Centre is alcohol-oriented. The centre's resourced capacity is 119 beds, with a possible 125 during periods of overcrowding. The centre generally operates at full capacity and frequently at overcrowding capacity. Alcohol-related offences continue to provide a large number of offenders to the program. At the end of fiscal 1984-85, a trend towards younger offenders was indicated.

- The Surrey Community Re-entry Centre continued to operate the supervised home leave program. Through careful screening and well-defined expectations, 1,092 bed-days of supervised home leave were utilized, with only one inmate having to be recalled for failing to report as required.

- Two specialist positions have been developed in Victoria: *duty officer,* Victoria Youth Probation and Family Court Services Office, designed to reduce the number of probation officers spending a lot of "down time" in Youth Court; and *Supreme Court conciliator,* designed to assist Supreme Court in dealing with family matters and providing conciliation services in order to reduce the number of custody and access reports and the number of outstanding issues parties have prior to attending court.

- The position of *special project supervisor* was created in Vancouver to meet the needs of native Indians (on reserves between North Vancouver and Pemberton) who are required to complete hours of community service.

- To implement the ministry's policy on wife assault, a half-time probation officer was assigned to the Vancouver Provincial Court-Family Division to provide probation services in these cases, encourage effective cooperation among components of the justice system, and increase community and individual awareness of issues related to family violence. The contracted assaultive-husbands program continued to provide treatment for groups of offenders as a condition of probation, as well.

- Staff of the Program Analysis and Evaluation section participated on a committee with representatives from Police Services, Criminal

Justice, and Policy Planning branches in a review of current policy on handling cases involving child sexual abuse. Areas affecting the Corrections Branch included reporting suspected cases of child sexual abuse, referral, inter-agency coordination, staff training, interviews and reports to the court, and the supervision and treatment of offenders.

- A significant area of attention has been the analysis of workload statistics reported by Family Court counsellors to identify provincial and regional trends in service delivery. Although staff have decreased, the number of families seeking conciliation, mediation, or court intake services has remained constant or risen slightly in recent years. Amendments to the federal *Divorce Act* may cause a more marked increase in demand for these services in the near future. The average amount of time spent by Family Court counsellors per case also has risen, possibly due to additional stresses experienced by families in response to economic conditions and reduction in availability of other services. Demand by the courts for reports on disputed custody and access matters has also risen slightly, but the greater complexity and seriousness of cases is revealed by the steadily declining number of settled agreements through the efforts of Family Court counsellors: from 70 per cent in 1982-83 to 59 per cent in 1984-85.

- A director of health services was contracted on a half-time basis 1 Jun 84. The director was instructed to: superintend delivery of all health care services required by the branch by ensuring that the duties and obligations of health care professionals were properly carried out; approve all clinical procedures and practices relating to the provision of health care services; approve budget submissions and reallocations in the health care budget of the branch; and monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of health care services on a continuing basis and report such findings to the Commissioner. To provide a framework to achieve these assigned tasks, the director was asked to review existing health care services and make appropriate recommendations for change. This document was submitted in July, 1984, and contained 18 recommendations which are currently under review.

- The Twin Maples Correctional Centre, primarily for women, provides the most unique opportunities for sentenced offenders anywhere in British Columbia. Males are also placed at Twin Maples. The males are carefully selected prior to placement. A number of women with babies are permitted to keep their babies with them during incarceration.

- Stave Lake Correctional Centre continues to provide effective placement for first-time offenders, sex offenders, and high-profile and protective-custody cases. The ever-increasing occurrence of sex-related offences throughout the province* has resulted in increased numbers of sex-offenders placed at the centre. Approximately 60 per cent of the inmates at Stave Lake in 1984-85 were convicted of sex-related offences. This resulted in a need to develop a special, two-day training program for staff, to be taken early next fiscal year. In the meantime, staff have participated in a five-day training program on sexual abuse and family violence at the Justice Institute in Vancouver.

- The young adult offenders program at the Boulder Bay Correctional Centre began the fiscal year with the prospect of closing at the end of the first quarter. By taking in older offenders and thereby relieving some overcrowding in other institutions, however, the program continued to operate throughout the fiscal year. A refocusing of the philosophy of Outward Bound- and wilderness-type programming generated interest and knowledge throughout the province which resulted in increased utilization. Many young adult offenders benefited from the wilderness, cooperative-living experience.

* In 1983-84, 359 admissions to correctional centres (an average of 74 inmates at any given time) were for sex-related offences; in 1984-85, the figures were 466 (95). In community services in 1983-84, there were 335 admissions for sex-related offences, and an average caseload of 346; in 1984-85, the figures were 414 and 376 respectively.

Appendix A

TABLE 1
CORRECTIONS BRANCH ORGANIZATION CHART, 1984–85

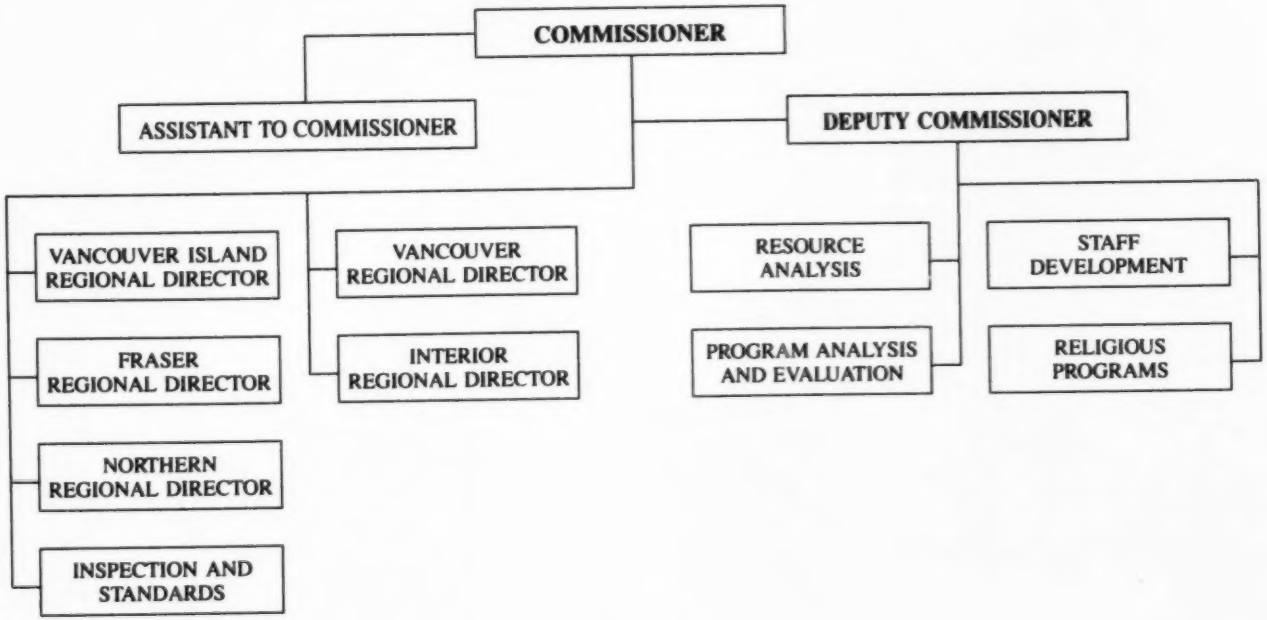
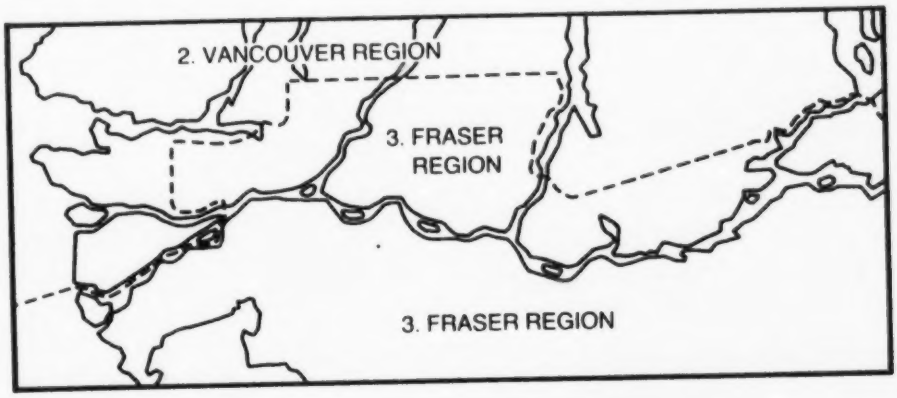


TABLE 2
CORRECTIONS BRANCH ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS, 1984–85

See map below for lower mainland regional areas



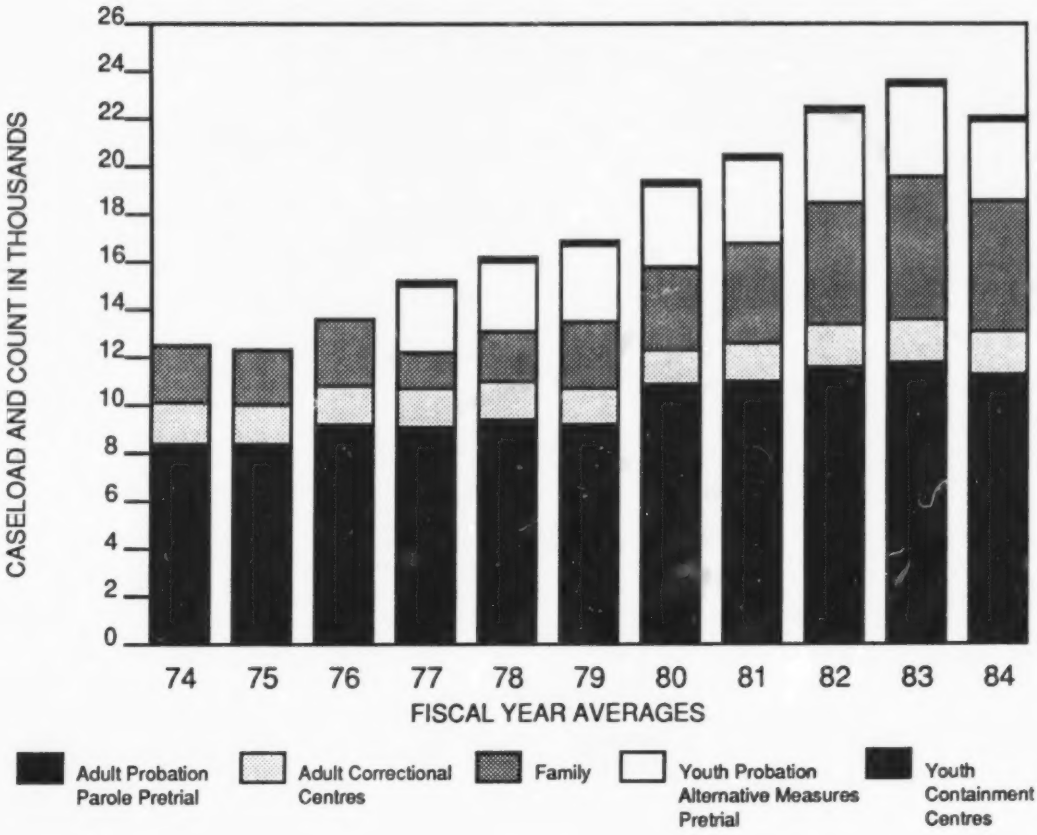
Region 1 Vancouver Island
Region 2 Vancouver
Region 3 Fraser
Region 4 Interior
Region 5 Northern

TABLE 3
EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL 1984-85
as at 5 JUN 85[1]

Activity/Region	Sub-Total	Total
ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES		
	$	$
Island	6,331,968	
Vancouver	18,312,250	
Fraser	10,951,218	
Interior	4,607,021	
Northern	4,671,300	
Commissioner's Office [2]	1,866,442	
Provincial Account [3]	7,927,746	
GROSS SUB-TOTAL	54,667,945	
Recoveries [4]	(892,600)	
NET SUB-TOTAL		53,775,345
YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES		
Island	2,337,888	
Fraser	4,436,007	
Commissioner's Office [2]	207,077	
Provincial Account [3]	1,217,291	
GROSS SUB-TOTAL	8,198,263	
Recoveries [5]	(3,508,400)	
NET SUB TOTAL		4,689,863
PROBATION, FAMILY, AND COMMUNITY SERVICES		
Island	3,346,870	
Vancouver	5,509,346	
Fraser	6,311,429	
Interior	2,977,481	
Northern	3,205,562	
Commissioner's Office [2]	332,021	
Provincial Account [3]	2,356,556	
GROSS SUB-TOTAL	24,039,265	
	(782,075)	
NET SUB-TOTAL		23,257,190
MANAGEMENT SERVICES		
Island	400,272	
Vancouver	714,622	
Fraser	1,292,701	
Interior	390,919	
Northern	367,227	
Commissioner's Office [7]	1,585,091	
Provincial Account [3]	700,827	
GROSS SUB-TOTAL	5,451,659	
Recoveries [6]	(135,231)	
NET SUB-TOTAL		5,316,428
INSPECTIONS AND STANDARDS		314,136
BUILDING OCCUPANCY CHARGES		19,320,556
TOTAL		106,673,518

[1] Subject to finalization of Public Accounts.
[2] Includes data systems, Religious Programs, and Staff Development.
[3] Includes branch employee benefits, telecommunications, staff relocation related to competitions.
[4] Recoveries from Exchange of Service Agreements.
[5] Recoveries from Federal-Provincial YOA Cost Sharing Agreement; and provincial *Young Offenders Act* Special Appropriation Account.
[6] Recoveries from provincial *Young Offenders Act* Special Appropriation Account.
[7] Includes the Office of the Commissioner, Resource Analysis, Program Analysis and Evaluation, Medical and Psychological Services, Young Offenders Policy & Procedures–Special Project, and Staff Development.

TABLE 4
CORRECTIONS BRANCH SERVICES
1974-75 TO 1984-85



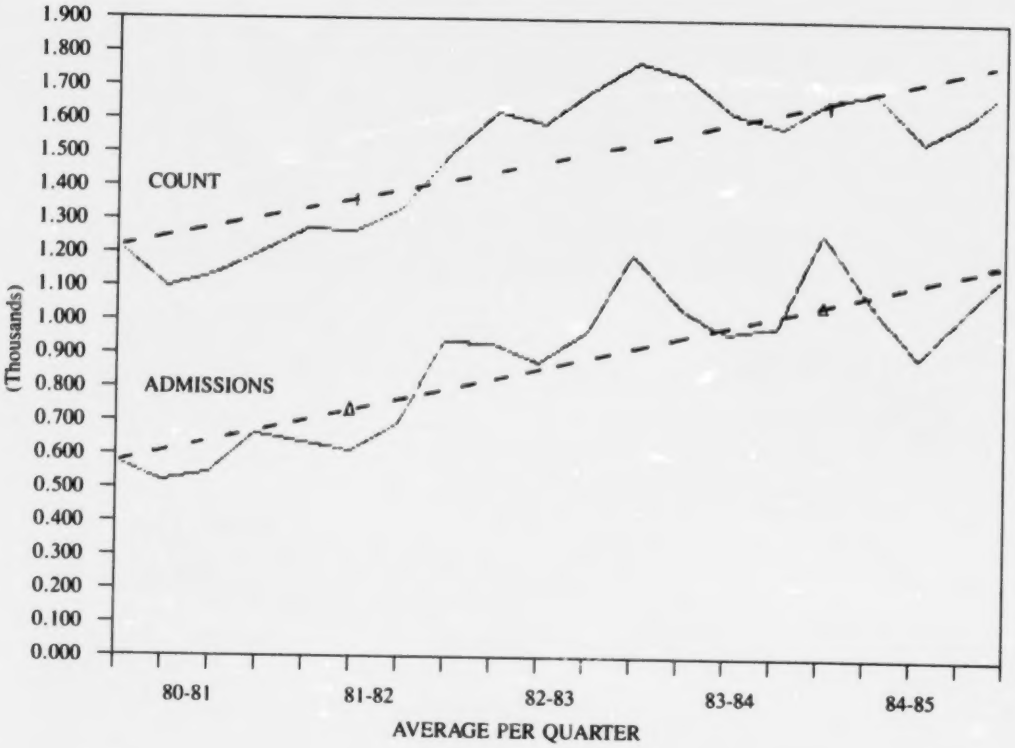
- Significant growth occurred between 1974-75 and 1983-84 in Corrections Branch services. The overall growth pattern was most impacted by increases in Family Court Services and Adult and Youth Probation caseloads.
- In 1984-85, the level of Corrections Branch services declined slightly from the previous fiscal year. Numerically, Adult and Youth Probation largely accounted for the reduction.
- The count in Adult Correctional Centres declined from 1974-75 to 1980-81, reaching a low of 1,496 inmates. Last year and this year, the count has remained relatively level.

TABLE 5
COUNT IN ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1980–81 to 1984–85

Type of Centre	1980-81 Average	1980-81 % Total	1981-82 Average	1981-82 % Total	1982-83 Average	1982-83 % Total	1983-84 Average	1983-84 % Total	1984-85 Average	1984-85 % Total
SECURE										
Remanded	358	23.9	377	22.2	382	18.7	348	17.3	336.1	16.8
Sentenced	531	35.5	619	36.5	768	37.6	693	34.4	688.0	34.5
Total	889	59.4	996	58.7	1,150	56.3	1,041	51.7	1,024.1	51.3
CAMP										
Sentenced	459	30.7	563	33.1	701	34.3	763	37.8	752.2	37.7
COMMUNITY CENTRES										
CCC									146.5	7.4
Day Jail									6.6	0.3
CBRC									65.3	3.3
Total	148	9.9	139	8.2	192	9.4	211	10.5	218.4	11.0
Total Count	1,496	100.0	1,698	100.0	2,043	100.0	2,015	100.0	1,994.7	100.0
Capacity	1,794	83.4	1,791	94.8	1,872	109.1	2,035	99.0	2,055.2	97.1

- The definition of capacity changed in 1983-84 from the number of available beds to the maximum number of inmates who can be accommodated.
- Data for 1981-82 and 1982-83 has been corrected, compared to the 1982-83 annual report. A detailed analysis revealed that, for 1981-82, the count for the reception centre at Alouette River Correctional Centre had been included in secure rather than open. The count for Snowdon was included in open; however, for part of the year it operated as a work release community correctional centre program. In 1982-83, Snowdon continued to be included in the count recording system as an open centre rather than as a community correctional centre.
- Data for 1984-85 identifies Day Jail and Community Based Residential Centres (CBRC) as separate sub-headings.
- The reported increase in capacity in 1984-85 over 1983-84 reflects counting community based residential beds delivered through smaller contractors. These were not included prior to 1984-85. Excluding these beds, there was a reduction of capacity in branch-operated facilities and the larger community-based residential centres from 2,035 in 1983-84 to 2,027 in 1984-85.

TABLE 6
SENTENCED COUNT AND ADMISSIONS
ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1980-81 to 1984-85



- Sentenced admissions and count grew rapidly from 1980-81 to 1982-83. This growth continued at a reduced rate in 1983-84.
- In 1984-85, there was a slight decrease in both sentenced admissions and count.

Fiscal Year	Sentenced Admissions	Change	Sentenced Count	Change
80-81	6,856	−176	1,138	−163
81-82	8,401	+1,545	1,321	+183
82-83	11,702	+3,301	1,661	+340
83-84	12,483	+781	1,667	+6
84-85	12,111	−372	1,659	−8

TABLE 7
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH OF PERSONS ADMITTED ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1980-81 to 1984-85

Year	Length — Days
1980-81	117
1981-82	101
1982-83	92
1983-84	93
1984-85	96

- The average sentence length increased by an average of three days over the last fiscal year.
- This reverses the trend toward decreasing sentence lengths that was occurring during the 1980-81 to 1983-84 period.

TABLE 8
OFFENDER PROFILES
ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1984–85

Status	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Remanded	4,437	26.8	336.1	16.8
Sentenced	12,111	73.2	1,658.6	83.2
Total	16,548	100.0	1,994.7	100.0

- Admissions and count have shown relative stability over the last three fiscal years.

Age	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Under 18	445	2.7	47	2.3
18–21	3,454	20.9	466	23.4
22–24	2,714	16.4	319	16.0
25–29	3,362	20.3	394	19.7
30–39	3,868	23.4	456	22.9
40–49	1,695	10.2	205	10.3
50+	1,010	6.1	108	5.4
Total	16,548	100.0	1,995	100.0

- The age distribution has continued its shift towards older inmates, as measured by both admissions and the count over the previous fiscal year. The median age, however, remains stable at 27 years.

Sentence Length	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
1–7 days	1,514	12.5	20	1.2
8–14 days	2,991	24.7	71	4.3
15–30 days	2,470	20.4	123	7.4
31–90 days	2,277	18.8	330	19.9
91–180 days	1,163	9.6	310	18.7
181–270 days	448	3.7	191	11.5
271–365 days	400	3.3	222	13.4
366+	848	7.0	392	23.6
Total (Sentenced only)	12,111	100.0	1,659	100.0

- There was an increase in average sentence length from 93 days in 1983-84 to 96 days in 1984-85.
- The corresponding average length of stay for sentenced inmates increased from 52 to 54 days. The impact of this increase is equivalent to 66 inmates on the average count.
- The average length of stay for remand inmates decreased from 25 to 24 days. This decrease is equivalent to 12 inmates on the average count.

TABLE 8 — *Continued*
OFFENDER PROFILES
ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1984–85

Type of Centre	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Secure	15,289	92.4	1,024	51.3
Camps	448	2.7	752	37.7
Community Centres	811	4.9	147	7.4
CBRC	—	—	65	3.3
Day Jail	—	—	7	0.3
Total	16,548	100.0	1,995	100.0

- Most inmates were admitted through secure centres for initial classification.

Sex	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Male	15,736	95.1	1,908	95.6
Female	812	4.9	87	4.4
Total	16,548	100.0	1,995	100.0

- Female inmates have consistently accounted for a small proportion of admissions and count over the last decade.

Race	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Native	2,728	16.5	348	17.4
Non-native	13,820	83.5	1,647	82.6
Total	16,548	100.0	1,995	100.0

- Native Indians accounted for a slightly higher proportion of admissions and count than in fiscal year 83-84.
- More native Indians were admitted (151) and more were on the average count (20) than in the previous year.

TABLE 8 — *Continued*
OFFENDER PROFILES
ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
1984–85

Offence	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Motor Vehicle	5,267	31.8	379	19.0
Against Property	5,986	36.2	1,002	50.2
Against Persons	2,279	13.8	446	22.4
Drugs	1,125	6.8	101	5.1
Other	1,891	11.4	67	3.3
Total	16,548	100.0	1,995	100.0

- The distribution of offences remained relatively stable over the past year. Although the admissions and count for the Motor Vehicle category grew dramatically in 1981-82 to 1983-84, there was a slight decline in this category in 1984-85.
- Against Property and Against Person admissions rose slightly over the previous fiscal year.

TABLE 9
CASELOAD IN ADULT PROBATION, PRETRIAL, PAROLE, AND FAMILY COURT SERVICES
1981–82 to 1984–85

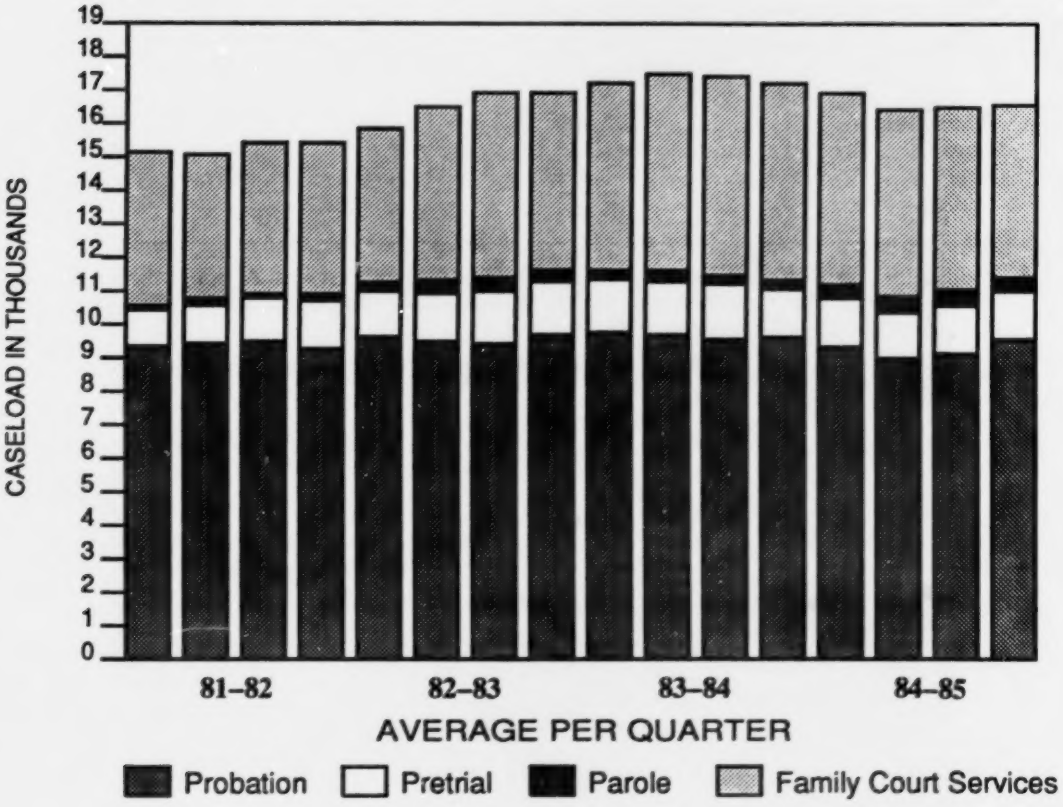


TABLE 10
ADMISSIONS AND CASELOAD
ADULT PROBATION, PRETRIAL, PAROLE, AND FAMILY COURT SERVICES
1980–81 to 1984–85

Service	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85
ADMISSIONS					
Probation	11,055	11,492	11,581	10,664	9,994
Pretrial	2,632	3,503	3,987	3,695	3,946
Parole	324	388	581	772	790
Family	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	14,011	15,383	16,149	15,131	14,730
CASELOAD					
Probation	9,640	9,651	9,840	9,918	9,449
Pretrial	1,092	1,229	1,519	1,582	1,496
Parole	175	207	325	428	456
Family	3,822	4,439	5,239	5,968	5,627
Total	14,729	15,526	16,923	17,896	17,028

- In 1984-85, one in every 192 adult residents of B.C. was supervised under a probation, pretrial, or parole order.
- Probation and Parole caseloads for 1980-81 were estimated, using the ratio of admissions to caseload for 1981-82 through 1983-84 and applying this ratio against the number of admissions recorded in the Provincial Case File. Family caseloads for 1980-81 were also estimated.
- Probation caseload data include diversion cases while Probation admission data include only court-ordered probation.
- Admissions to Family caseload are not recorded.
- Probation and Pretrial figures, on page 60 of the 1980-81 annual report, included both adults and youth; these are separated in this report.
- The Pretrial caseload for 1982-83 has been decreased by an average of two cases compared to the figure indicated in the 1982-83 annual report, reflecting the results of a caseload file audit. Similarly, the Pretrial figure for 1981-82, as reported in the 1982-83 annual report, has been adjusted downward by an average of one case.

TABLE 11
OFFENDER PROFILES
ADULT PROBATION, PRETRIAL, AND PAROLE
1984–85

Age	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
Under 18	1,348	9.2	1,026	9.0
18–21	4,391	29.8	3,900	34.2
22–24	2,192	14.9	1,653	14.5
25–29	2,362	16.0	1,801	15.8
30–39	2,720	18.5	1,858	16.3
40–49	1,109	7.5	741	6.5
50+	608	4.1	422	3.7
Total	14,730	100.0	11,401	100.0

- The median age of persons admitted was 23; this is the same as 1982-83 and 1983-84.

Sentence Length Of Probation Orders	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
1– 90 days	879	8.8	217	2.3
91–180 days	2,798	28.0	1,285	13.6
181–365 days	3,858	38.6	3,629	38.4
366–732 days	2,049	20.5	3,298	34.9
733+	410	4.1	1,020	10.8
Total (Probation only)	9,994	100.0	9,449	100.0

- Average sentence length of probation orders was 360 days.

Sex	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
Male	12,373	84.0	9,679	84.9
Female	2,357	16.0	1,722	15.1
Total	14,730	100.0	11,401	100.0

- The admissions and average caseload proportions for Males and Females have remained relatively stable over previous years.
- There were proportionately more Females on probation, pretrial, and parole than in correctional centres.

TABLE 11 — *Continued*
OFFENDER PROFILES
ADULT PROBATION, PRETRIAL, AND PAROLE
1984–85

Race	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
Native	2,165	14.7	1,539	13.5
Non-native	12,565	85.3	9,862	86.5
Total	14,730	100.0	11,401	100.0

- The proportion of Native Indians admitted on probation, pretrial, and parole has increased from 11.4% to 14.7%.

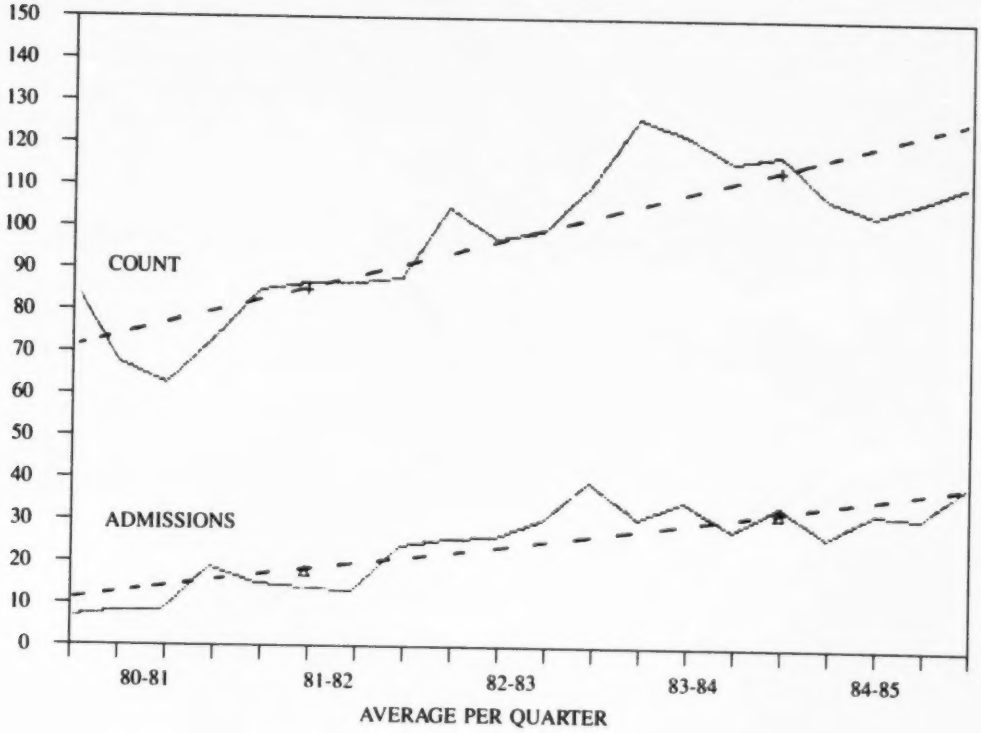
Offence	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
Motor Vehicle	1,547	10.5	1,026	9.0
Against Property	7,630	51.8	6,328	55.5
Against Persons	2,298	15.6	1,585	13.9
Drugs	1,296	8.8	866	7.6
Other	1,959	13.3	1,596	14.0
Total	14,730	100.0	11,401	100.0

- There has been a decrease in admissions and caseload for Motor Vehicle offenders compared to 1983-84.
- There has been an increase in admissions and caseload for offences Against Persons over the prior year.

TABLE 12
COUNT IN YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES
1980–81 to 1984–85

Type of Centre	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
	Average	% of Total	Average	% of Total	Average	% of Total	Average	% of Total	Average	% of Total
SECURE:										
Remanded	55.1	39.7	58.5	39.0	46.7	31.1	46.2	27.5	31.0	22.5
Sentenced	38.4	27.6	44.5	29.7	45.7	30.5	62.5	37.2	47.0	34.0
Sub-total	93.5	67.3	103.0	68.7	92.4	61.6	108.7	64.7	78.0	56.5
OPEN:										
Sentenced	45.5	32.7	47.0	31.3	57.6	38.4	59.3	35.3	60.0	43.5
Total	139.0	100.0	150.0	100.0	150.0	100.0	168.0	100.0	138.0	100.0

TABLE 13
SENTENCED COUNT AND ADMISSIONS
YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES
1980–81 to 1984–85



- The five-year trend in sentenced count shows significant growth. The five-year trend in sentenced admissions indicates the same pattern.
- Relatively rapid growth in count occurred from the first quarter of fiscal 1982–83 through the second quarter of fiscal 1983–84.
- Sentenced admissions decreased slightly in 1984–85 (−10/2.4%); while sentenced count decreased more sharply (−15/12.3%). It appears that this was due to initial delays in implementing the provisions of the new federal *Young Offenders Act*.

Fiscal Year	Sentenced Admissions	Change	Sentenced Count	Change
1980–81	184	N/A	91	+15
1981–82	276	+ 92	98	+ 7
1982–83	376	+100	104	+ 6
1983–84	407	+ 31	122	+18
1984–85	397	− 10	107	−15

TABLE 14
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH OF YOUTH ADMITTED YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES 1980–81 to 1984–85

Year	Length — Days
1980–81	180
1981–82	153
1982–83	114
1983–84	120
1984–85	131

- Average sentence length decreased significantly between 1980-81 and 1982-83, but this trend was reversed in the last two fiscal years.

TABLE 15
OFFENDER PROFILES
YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES
1984–85

Status	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Remanded	765	65.8	31	22.5
Sentenced	397	34.2	107	77.5
Total	1,162	100.0	138	100.0

- Remand admissions and count decreased over the previous year.
- There were fewer remand admissions for breaches of the federal *Young Offenders Act* than previously occurred for breaches of probation under the former *Juvenile Delinquents Act*.
- A small decrease also occurred with sentenced admissions and count.

Age	Admissions	
	Number	%
11 years	1	0.3
12 years	1	0.3
13 years	8	2.0
14 years	45	11.3
15 years	113	28.5
16 years	178	44.8
17+	51	12.8
Total (Sentenced only)	397	100.0

- The age distribution for sentenced youth remained similar to the previous two fiscal years.

Sentence Length	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
1–7 days	33	8.3	—	0.3
8–14 days	31	7.8	1	0.9
15–30 days	39	9.8	3	2.8
31–90 days	101	25.5	14	13.0
91–180 days	108	27.2	32	29.9
181–270 days	42	10.6	19	17.7
271–365 days	31	7.8	21	19.6
366+	12	3.0	17	15.8
Total (Sentenced only)	397	100.0	107	100.0

- The average length of sentence on admission for young offenders was 131 days. It represents an increase of 11 days over sentence lengths for fiscal 1983-84.

TABLE 15 — *Continued*
OFFENDER PROFILES
YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES
1984–85

Type of Centre	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Secure	940	80.9	78	56.5
Open	222	19.1	60	43.5
Total	1,162	100.0	138	100.0

- The proportion of the average count for youth in Open custody increased and the proportion of the count in Secure custody decreased over the previous fiscal year.

Sex	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Male	926	79.7	125	90.6
Female	236	20.3	13	9.4
Total	1,162	100.0	138	100.0

- The proportion of Females in youth containment centres continued to be significantly higher than in the adult correctional centres.

Race	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Native	170	14.6	24	17.4
Non-native	992	85.4	114	82.6
Total	1,162	100.0	138	100.0

- This was approximately the same proportion of Native Indians to Non-natives as in the adult correctional centres.

Offence	Admissions		Average Count	
	Number	%	Number	%
Break and Enter	391	33.6	53	38.4
Other Property	289	24.9	45	32.6
Breach of Probation/YOA	280	24.1	10	7.2
Against Persons	156	13.4	28	20.3
Other	46	4.0	2	1.5
Total	1,162	100.0	138	100.0

- As a separate offence, Break and Enter was the leading reason for youth incarceration.
- A significant reduction in Breach of Probation has occurred under the new federal *Young Offenders Act*.

TABLE 16
CASELOAD IN YOUTH PROBATION, ALTERNATIVE MEASURES, PRETRIAL
1981–82 to 1984–85

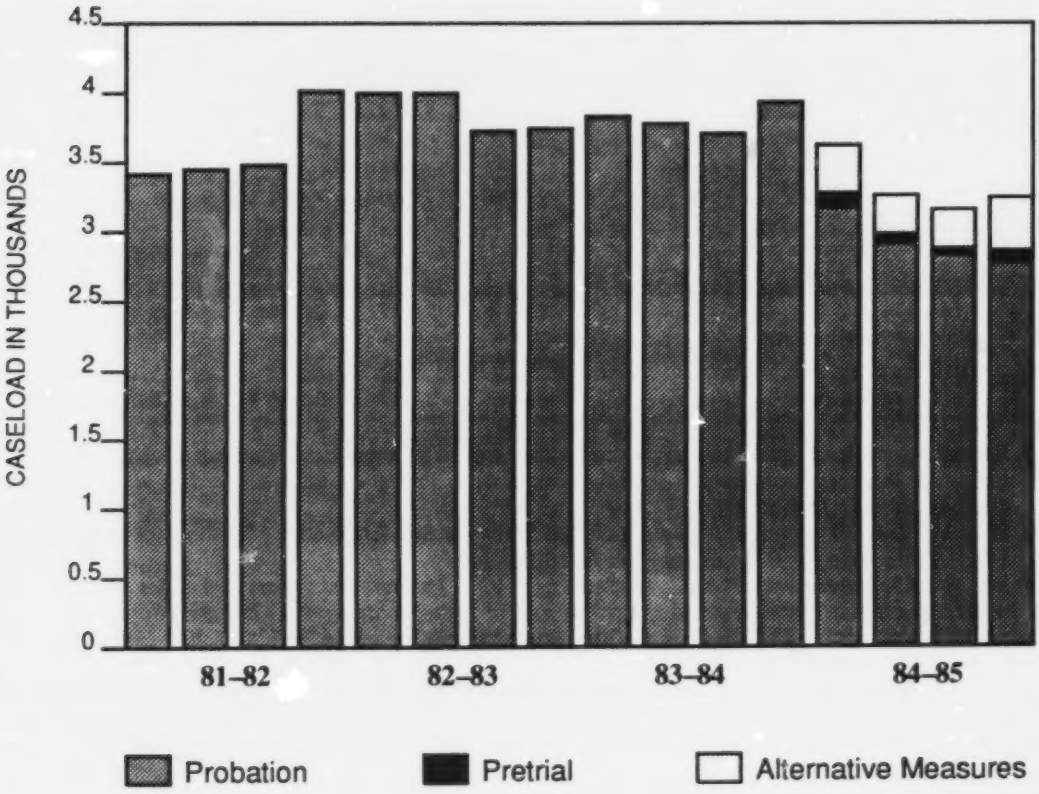


TABLE 17
ADMISSIONS AND CASELOAD
YOUTH PROBATION,
ALTERNATIVE MEASURES, AND PRETRIAL
1980–81 to 1984–85

Service	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
ADMISSIONS					
Probation	2,884	3,019	3,061	3,012	2,415
Alternative Measures	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pretrial	6	21	20	24	177
Total	2,890	3,040	3,081	3,036	2,592
CASELOAD					
Probation	3,613	3,637	3,916	3,863	2,968
Alternative Measures	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	341
Pretrial	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	102
Total	3,613	3,637	3,916	3,863	3,411

- Probation caseload data includes all cases that are being monitored by the probation service, including those on community service work orders. Probation admissions data include only court-ordered formal probation.
- Prior to 1984–85, the caseload data included Probation and Alternative Measures (diversion); in 1984–85 the data for this category are listed separately.
- In 1984–85, one in every 61 B.C. residents aged 12 to 16 years was supervised under a Probation order or voluntarily participated in an Alternative Measure program. The ratio reported in the prior annual reports was based on the total youth population under 17. The *Young Offenders Act* now limits the minimum age to 12 years. The comparative rate for 1983–84 would have been one in every 54 youths under supervision between the ages of 12 and 16.
- Caseloads for 1980–81 are estimated using the ratio of three admissions to caseload for 1981–82 through 1983–84 and applying this ratio against the number of admissions recorded in the Provincial Case File.

TABLE 18
OFFENDER PROFILES
YOUTH PROBATION
1984–85

Age	Admissions	
	Number	%
12 years	53	2.0
13 years	209	8.1
14 years	558	21.5
15 years	783	30.2
16 years	989	38.2
Total	2,592	100.0

- The age distribution reflects the change in minimum age to 12 years, under the new federal *Young Offenders Act*.

Sentence Length	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
1– 90 days	321	13.3	171	5.8
91–180 days	811	33.6	757	25.5
181–365 days	1,032	42.7	1,551	52.3
366–730 days	246	10.2	440	14.8
731+	5	0.2	49	1.6
Total (Sentenced only)	2,415	100.0	2,968	100.0

- The average sentence length for youth probation cases was 251 days. This is an increase of 21 days over last year.

Sex	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
Male	2,155	83.1	2,562	83.5
Female	437	16.9	508	16.5
Total (Probation and Pretrial)	2,592	100.0	3,070	100.0

- There was approximately the same proportion of youth Female probationers as adult Female probationers.
- There was a significantly greater proportion of Female youth offenders on probation than in containment centres. This was also true for adult Female offenders.

TABLE 18 — *Continued*
OFFENDER PROFILES
YOUTH PROBATION
1984–85

Race	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
Native	364	14.0	442	14.4
Non-native	2,228	86.0	2,628	85.6
Total (Probation and Pretrial)	2,592	100.0	3,070	100.0

- There were proportionately fewer Native Indian youth on probation than in containment centres.

Offence	Admissions		Average Caseload	
	Number	%	Number	%
Break and Enter	756	29.2	982	32.0
Theft Under $200	539	20.8	596	19.4
Other Property	612	23.6	756	24.6
Public Order	332	12.8	309	10.1
Other	353	13.6	427	13.9
Total (Probation and Pretrial)	2,592	100.0	3,070	100.0

- Property offences were predominent. This was similar to the pattern that existed for youth containment: Break and Enter was the leading offence by youth.
- Public Order offences include causing a disturbance, trespassing, mischief, harassing or threatening, resisting a peace officer, and common assault.

TABLE 19
CORRECTIONS BRANCH STAFF BY ACTIVITY
1980–81 to 1984–85

Activity	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85
Adult Correctional Centres	1,197.25	1,154.00	1,194.00	1,309.09	1,266.09
Youth Containment Centres	141.50	154.00	148.00	189.15	193.22
Probation, Family, and Community Services	575.00	599.00	621.00	601.89	476.91
Management Services	141.25	141.00	131.00	127.15	102.48
Inspection and Standards	6.00	9.00	9.00	9.15	6.96
Sub-Total	2,061.00	2,057.00	2,103.00	2,236.43	2,045.66
Auxiliary Person-years	199.26	226.71	256.90	—	—
Total	2,260.26	2,283.71	2,359.90	2,236.43	2,045.66

- Staffing data prior to 1983–84 were recorded as regular positions and Auxiliary Person-Years. In 1983–84, the staff allocation system was changed to full-time equivalents, which does not distinguish regular from auxiliary employees.

TABLE 20
CORRECTIONS BRANCH STAFF BY REGION
1984–85

Region	Adult Correctional Centres	Youth Containment Centres	Probation, Family, and Community Services	Management Services	Inspection and Standards	Total
Vancouver Island	177.698	64.086	81.667	9.483	—	332.93
Vancouver	530.522	—	135.291	22.432	—	688.25
Fraser	301.072	125.046	119.426	17.670	—	563.21
Interior	121.114	—	75.159	9.530	—	205.80
Northern	111.214	—	58.940	8.175	—	178.33
Comm. Office	24.467	2.953	6.428	34.056	6.962	74.87
Clearing Account		1.134		1.135		2.27
Total	1,266.09	193.22	476.91	102.48	6.96	2,045.66

• Staff figures are given in full-time equivalents. These include both regular and auxiliary staff.

TABLE 21
SUMMMARY OF ACTIVITIES BY INSPECTION AND STANDARDS DIVISION 1980–81 to 1984–85

Activities	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Inmate complaints	277	299	377	357	408
Appeals	45	52	73	78	98
Investigations	45	24	14	48	35
Total	367	375	464	483	541

APPENDIX B

B.C. CORRECTIONS BRANCH
PROBATION AND FAMILY COURT SERVICES
FISCAL YEAR 1984–85

VANCOUVER ISLAND

Campbell River Probation and Family Court Services
Colwood Probation and Family Court Services
Courtenay Probation and Family Court Services
Duncan Probation and Family Court Services
Esquimalt Probation and Family Court Services
Lake Cowichan Probation and Family Court Services
Nanaimo Probation and Family Court Services
Parksville Probation and Family Court Services
Port Alberni Probation and Family Court Services
Port Hardy Probation and Family Court Services
Port McNeill Probation and Family Court Services
Saanich Probation and Family Court Services
Sidney Probation and Family Court Services
Sooke Probation and Family Court Services
Victoria Adult Probation Services
Victoria Youth Probation and Family Court Services

VANCOUVER

Community Pretrial Services Unit
North East Probation Services
North Shore East Probation and Family Court Services
North Shore West Probation and Family Court Services
Powell River Probation and Family Court Services
Richmond Probation and Family Court Services
Sechelt Probation and Family Court Services
South East Probation Services
South Probation Services
Squamish Probation and Family Court Services
Vancouver Court Adult Probation Services
Vancouver East Family Court Services
Vancouver West Family Court Services
West End Adult Probation Services
Yale Street Youth Probation and Family Court Services

FRASER

Abbotsford Probation and Family Services
Burnaby Probation Services
Burnaby South Family Court Services
Chilliwack Probation and Family Services
Coquitlam Probation Services
Delta Probation and Family Services
Hope Probation and Family Services
Langley Probation and Family Court Services
Maple Ridge Probation and Family Court Services
Mission Probation and Family Services
New Westminster Probation and Family Court Services
Port Coquitlam Probation Services
Surrey Central Probation and Family Services
Surrey North Probation and Family Court Services
White Rock Probation and Family Services

INTERIOR

Ashcroft Probation and Family Court Services
Castlegar Probation and Family Court Services
Clearwater Probation and Family Court Services
Cranbrook Probation and Family Court Services
Creston Probation and Family Court Services
Fernie Probation and Family Court Services
Golden Probation and Family Court Services
Kamloops Probation and Family Court Services
Kelowna Probation and Family Court Services
Kimberly Probation and Family Court Services
Lillooet Probation and Family Court Services
Merritt Probation and Family Court Services
Nelson Probation and Family Court Services
Oliver Probation and Family Court Services

Penticton Probation and Family Court Services
Revelstoke Probation and Family Court Services
Salmon Arm Probation and Family Court Services
Trail Probation and Family Court Services
Vernon Probation and Family Court Services

NORTH

Bella Coola Probation and Family Court Services
Burns Lake Probation and Family Court Services
Dawson Creek Probation and Family Court Services
Fort St. John Probation and Family Court Services
Kitimat Probation and Family Court Services
MacKenzie Probation and Family Court Services
100 Mile House Probation and Family Court Services
Prince George Adult Probation Services
Prince George Youth Probation and Family Services
Prince Rupert Probation and Family Court Services
Queen Charlotte Islands Probation and Family Court Services
Quesnel Probation and Family Court Services
Smithers Probation Services
Terrace Probation and Family Court Services
Vanderhoof Probation and Family Court Services
Williams Lake Probation and Family Court Services

B.C. CORRECTIONS BRANCH
ADULT INSTITUTIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1984–85

VANCOUVER ISLAND

Nanaimo Community Correctional Centre
Nanaimo Correctional Centre
Vancouver Island Community Correctional Centre
Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre

VANCOUVER

Burnaby Community Correctional Centre
Lakeside Correctional Centre
Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre
Marpole Community Correctional Centre
Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre

FRASER

Alouette River Correctional Centre
Boulder Bay Camp — closed 4 Jun 85
Chilliwack Community Correctional Centre
Chilliwack River Correctional Centre
Ford Mountain Camp
Maple Ridge Sentence Management Unit
Mount Thurston Camp
New Haven Correctional Centre
Pine Ridge Camp
Stave Lake Camp
Twin Maples Correctional Centre

INTERIOR

Bear Creek Camp
Kamloops Community Correctional Centre
Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre
Rayleigh Farm Camp

NORTH

Hutda Lake Camp
Prince George Regional Correctional Centre
Terrace Community Correctional Centre

YOUTH CONTAINMENT CENTRES

VANCOUVER ISLAND

Lakeview Youth Camp
Victoria Youth Detention Centre

FRASER

Centre Creek Camp
Holly Open Custody Centre
Willingdon Youth Detention Centre

B.C. CORRECTIONS BRANCH
COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL CENTRES (ADULTS)
FISCAL YEAR 1984–85

VANCOUVER ISLAND
- Dallas House
- Laren House
- Manchester House
- Nanaimo CBRC

VANCOUVER
- Allied Indian & Metis Society
- Balaclava (Elizabeth Fry)
- Hatfield Home

FRASER
- Bell-Irving Home
- Kinghaven
- Maple Ridge Treatment Centre
- Saint Leonard's
- Seven Steps
- Surrey CBRC

INTERIOR REGION
- Crossroads Treatment Centre (Impaired)
- Crossroads Treatment Centre (28-day Program)
- Harvey House
- Kokanee Creek Camp
- Round Lake Treatment Centre

NORTH
- Activator's
- 'Ksan House
- Phoenix House
- Silver Stream

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